# The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

*Friday, Sept. 27, 1872.*


## DEMOCRATS AROUSE!

**Rally for the Right!**

## GRAND MASS MEETING!

**Bloomsburg, Thursday, Oct. 3d.**

**The following distinguished orators will positively be present and address the meeting.**

HON. JAMES B. BECK,
**Member of Congress from Kentucky**

JUDGE I. W. MOORE,
**Of Washington City.**

HON. ROB'T. E. MONAGHAN,
**Of Chester County.**

**Let Columbia county do her duty.**

Honest men to the Front!

## RALLY!! RALLY!!

**Time.**

We are now within ten days of the election, yet much remains to be done. Meetings have been or are to be held in every township,—speakers have fully canvassed the county—large numbers of documents have been circulated, but the real work rests upon the masses, and the local committees.

Go to work, then, at once and now.

Do not depend on your neighbor, nor any committee, but on yourself.

Get your neighbors interested and their pledge to be early at the polls and *work*.

Have your window books fully made out, and challenge every doubtful vote.

Don't have two men to do the same thing, but let each have his allotted work, and do it cheerfully, and with energy.

WE ARE GOING TO WIN

The good men of both parties are with us, and despite patronage, money, and bribery, the current is with us.

Our candidates are men of approved virtue and statesmanship, while their opponents are the associates of felons, and have been convicted by their own party, and on indisputable evidence, of robbery and corruption.

We fight against Cameron and his rotten horde.

Against Hartranft, and his violation of law by not collecting the taxes from corporations,—by permitting the Evans swindle, and accepting part of the proceeds—by speculating in the funds of the State Treasury for his own profit, and by his attempt to defraud the Sinking Fund of nine and a half millions of dollars.

We oppose Mackey, his partner in sin, because he has been proved to be rotten and corrupt, and seeks to perpetuate power.

Against Allen, the Legislative rooster and pincher, who would be a willing tool of Hartranft, Mackey and Cameron.

Pull off your coats, men, roll up your sleeves, and at the ballot box rebuke this festering corruption that has been fastened upon the State.

Now is our time, and it is for Columbia county to lead.

**"Dinna Ye Hear the Slogan?"**

No man was ever more endeared to the people of Pennsylvania than Andrew G. Curtin, our great "War Governor." Few men will have the hardihood to deny his integrity, ability or patriotism. His ringing letter against the "Ring" and in favor of Buckalew should carry conviction to the heart of every voter that the public interest's demand the defeat of the Cameron—Hartranft Cabel. And yet, in the face of the protests of such men as Curtin, Forney, Billingfelt, McClure and others of the best Republicans in the State, the 2000 Republicans of Columbia county will blindly follow the lead of Beckley and Robison, who use them as their own tools.

DEMOCRATS, read the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* now being distributed through the County by Postmaster-Editor Beckley and see what lies the Grant-Hartranft party can publish. When read pass to your Republican friends and see if they can stomach them.

"ANXIOUS INQUIRER." We do *not* believe that Horace Greeley shot Abraham Lincoln, whilst C. R. Buckalew held his horse, and Charles Sumner guided his retreat. Nor are we satisfied that A. G. Curtin commanded a rebel regiment during the war. Yet, we have no doubt that affidavits can be easily procured proving all the above assertions.

SATURDAY, the 28th of September, is the last day for the registration of voters. Democrats and liberal republicans everywhere do not lose your votes by neglecting to register. Go now, and examine the lists and see that your names are registered. While performing this duty scan the lists for fraudulent voters in your election district.

AFTER consultation, the Chairman of the State Committees have agreed that the names of the Congressmen-at-large shall be printed on the county ticket and not voted on a separate one.

## DEFIANCE TO THE RING.

CURTIN THROWS DOWN THE GAUNT LET.

Ex Governor Curtin has written a letter to Hon. A. K. McClure chairman of the Liberal State Committee of Pennsylvania, dated Saratoga, September 21. In it he accepts the Liberal nomination for Delegate-at large to the Constitutional Convention. He declares unequivocally in favor of the election of Hon. Chrles R. Buckalew as Governor, deeming such a result necessary to redeem the State and the Republican organization from corruption. He does not say who he shall support in the Presidential canvass, but declares he will meet that issue when it comes before the people in accordance with his settled convictions.

THE RINGING LETTER TO THE PEOPLE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Liberal Republican State Committee as candidate for Delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, and inclosing an address to the people of the State recommending my election, came duly to hand, but extreme illness prevented my reading the letter or considering the subject until now.

I am still quite feeble, and unable to write without the aid of an amanuensis, but the near approach of the election, and the gravity of the issues immediately affecting the honor and prosperity of Pennsylvania to be decided in October, compel me to answer when my rest should be unbroken.

A nomination, made by so many of the purest and best old representative Republicans of the State, and presented to the people upon grounds which stand out in brave contrast with the demoralized political management now so sadly prevalent, is an appeal I cannot refuse to respect. I therefore accept the nomination, and if it shall be ratified by the people, and my health permits, I will discharge its duties with fidelity.

I had confidently expected immediately upon my return home to familiarize myself fully with the details of what I well understood in all general aspects touching the misrule in our Commonwealth under its present political control, and to speak my convictions at the earliest possible moment. While I cannot ever be indifferent in a Presidential contest, I felt that the

REGENERATION OF MY NATIVE STATE

in the October election was of paramount interest to the people, in whose happiness and greatness I am enlisted by every consideration of gratitude and patriotism.

The bad rule that has wholly compassed the channels of political administrative authority in Pennsylvania is not of recent creation. It was the tireless but impotent power that embarrass the action of the Government, State and National, during the dark days of civil war, and steadily struggled to gather advancement and gain from

THE BITTER SORROWS OF THE PEOPLE.

Six years ago it attained control in our State. How it was achieved is remembered with humiliation by all. Why it was sought and won our subsequent history painfully demonstrates.

The Republican organization has made its name illustrious in maintaining the unity of the States and redeeming a continent to freedom. It was seized in contempt of the will of the people and its victories perverted to

LICENSED WRONG.

I need not recite how, under an honored name and flag, it has created wide-spread, indeed, almost universal distrust of authority, and made honest men despair of integrity in legislation, in elections, in conferring legislative honors, and even in the administration of public justice.

These terrible and steadily-growing evils in our political rule have made the people demand the right to resume their sovereignty, to make new safeguards for themselves, but if the proposed convention is to effect thorough reform it must be aided, not hindered, by the vast power of the Executive and other important State officials. If Mr. Buckalew shall be defeated and a new lease of authority thus conferred upon

THE DESPOTIC CONTROL

that has long misruled the Commonwealth, it will be marvellous indeed if the convention chosen in the partisan strife of a national contest can afford any substantial relief or protection to the people. If Pennsylvania is to be restored to purity, the government in all its departments, as well as the convention, must harmonize fully and earnestly in the

WORK OF REGENERATION.

Mr. Buckalew's confessed integrity and consistent devotion to reform during many years of official service give the best possible guarantees of honest administration and complete restraints upon corrupt or reckless authority, and his election seems to be demanded by every consideration of

INDIVIDUAL MANHOOD

and fidelity to the honor and advancement of the State. If, as is claimed by desperate leaders in Pennsylvania, to regenerate our State in October will affect the national contest, a cause thus to be endangered must be wanting in the most essential attributes of popular confidence. Actuated solely by a sense of duty to a people whose devotion in time past furnishes the most grateful memories of my life, I shall vote in October

FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT

in our Commonwealth, and meet the Presidential issue when it comes before the people in accordance with my long-settled convictions. I cannot afford to sacrifice a great contest for constitutional, legislative, and administrative reform because a Presidential election is pending. To yield the question would give

FRESH VICTORIES FOR MISRULE

and make the effort for just fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

HON. A. K. MCCLURE, Chairman Liberal Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

Judge Merrimon, Democratic Candidate for Governor of North Carolina at the recent election in that State, proposes to contest the same.

## Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

**The Statesman and Political Reformer.**

**His Life and Public Service.**

A SKETCH.

HIS BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

"Principles, not men," is an oft-repeated political maxim. But what are good principles worth in the hands of bad men? The maxim that should be laid down and followed in these times is, Good principles and good men to enforce them. It was evidently the recognition of this great truth that led to the nomination of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Buckalew was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1821, and is consequently now in his fifty-first year. In common with many of the most distinguished men of the country, he is, in the strictest sense of the term, a self-made man. His education, so far as it depended on the assistance of tutors, was begun in the common school and completed at Harvard Academy, in Susquehannah county. After leaving school he was several years engaged in teaching, and, while thus employed, was fitting himself for the graver tasks and higher positions of his subsequent life. The bent of his mind inclining him to the legal profession, he studied law with M. E. Jackson, Esq., of Berwick, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county in August, 1843. It was quickly perceived that he had not mistaken his pursuit. Capacity, industry and integrity soon opened for him the road to success.

On the 13th of February, 1849, he was married to Parmelia, daughter of Rev. E. Wadsworth of Town Hill, Luzerne county. No event of his life has contributed so much to his good fortune as this happy marriage. Carefully trained in Christian doctrine and duties, and becomming in her youth a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, she has, by a temper in which natural ability and religious devotion are beautifully blended, constantly cheered and strengthened her husband and amid all the varied scenes of private and public duty in which he has been an actor, at home and abroad, she has been his inseparable companion. When not absent from the country the family, consisting of the parents and two children, has resided at Bloomsburg, Columbia county; and if the esteem in which each and all are held by their life-long neighbors could determine the matter, there would be no room for doubt as to the result of the present contest for the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth.

HE ENTERS PUBLIC LIFE.

In 1845 Mr. Buckalew was appointed prosecuting attorney for Columbia county; and after discharging the duties of the office with marked efficiency for two years he voluntarily resigned. In 1850 he was elected State Senator for three years, and was re-elected in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed by the President of the United States, special commissioner to exchange ratifications of the treaty with the Republic of Paraguay. Although affairs had then become somewhat complicated between the two governments, he performed the duty of his appointment with entire satisfaction to both countries. Returning in safety from this long and perilous voyage, he was chosen Presidential elector, from his Senatorial district, in the fall of 1856.

In 1857 he was a third time elected to the State Senate; and in the winter of that year was appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of a commission of three to revise the criminal laws of the State.

HE RENDERS IMPORTANT SERVICE TO THE STATE.

Mr. Buckalew was an acknowledged leader of his party in the State Senate; and was particularly prominent and influential in the advocacy of questions of reform, and of all attempts to secure equal, just and beneficial legislation. He was the author of the act, passed during the session of 1854, and still subsisting, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks to the insane, to minors, and to persons of known intemperate habits; and prohibits the celebration of the marriage ceremony when either of the parties is in a state of intoxication. The penalties annexed to the violation of this law are fine and imprisonment; and any member of the immediate family, or other relative of an intemperate person, may forbid any liquor-seller to furnish to such intoxicating drink. He was also the author of most of the constitutional amendments that were proposed at the session of the general assembly in 1857. As examples of these may be instanged that which prohibits the contracting of any new State debt exceeding the amount of $750,000; that which forbids the incurring of municipal indebtedness by subscriptions of stock or loans of credit to incorporated companies; that which provides for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the existing State debt; and that which prevents the division of counties except by the popular consent expressed at an election held for the purpose of ascertaining the popular will.

REFORM IN REPRESENTATION.

On the question of cumulative or free voting he has long cherished a profound interest, and is the author of several local acts favoring that mode of election and of the general statute which applies the principle of the free vote to the election of councilmen in all the boroughs of the State subject to general laws. But upon no question of State policy has he manifested so much concern as that of constitutional reform.—A Convention for this purpose will convene next November, and the amendment he proposed last winter which contemplates the removal of the election of the State Treasurer from the Legislature and the placing of it in the hands of the people will unquestionably then be adopted.

ACCEPTS A DIPLOMATIC MISSION

In the summer of 1858, Mr. Buckalew resigned his position as State Senator and Commissioner to revise the Criminal Code, for the purpose of accepting the appointment of United States minister resident to the Republic of Equador.—Here, as in Paraguay, he discharged his delicate duties with prudence and fidelity. The climate of the country proving favorable to his health and that of his family he remained three years, and returning to his country in 1861, he found his countrymen armed and arming for the suppression of the great rebellion.

CHOSEN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On the 13th of January, 1863, Mr. Buckalew was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March following. An insignificant man is in a pitiable position, and shows very badly by comparison, in this the most talented and august assembly of the nation. But the new member from Pennsylvania soon won the respect of his brother Senators, and the party in this State which opposed his election, equally with the party that elevated him to the high position, felt grateful for the honor which his reputation there reflected upon their grand old Commonwealth. In the Senate Mr. Buckalew served on the most important committees—among others that of Foreign Relations, and was chairman of the special committee on Representative Reform, whose report of March 2, 1869, contained suggestions of the deepest interest, and was extensively circulated through the country for the public information.

WAR RECORD IN THE SENATE.

When Senator Buckalew took his seat the country was deep in the struggle for the preservation of the Federal Union. As a Democrat he could not sympathize with all the measures and aims of the administration then in power. But on the question of putting down, by force, the force that had arrayed itself against the authority of the ballot he never hesitated a moment; and was as decided and earnest as the most ardent Republican to be found in the Halls of Congress or in the front of the battle.—Shortly after his election to the Senate he defined his position on the subject of war in the following words:

"That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of the Union being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provisions contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful mode by which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it this State concurred in measures of hostility against the South. But this was done to vindicate the broken law, and to secure the object for which the Government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest or oppression. Upon the ground we must justify our conduct and submit it without apprehension of censure to the judgment of future times."

And again in a speech delivered in the Senate at the close of the war as follows:

"Returning from a foreign country after the commencement of the war, when it was in full progress, and when no human power could avert the storm which fell upon us, I found myself, as did most of the citizens of our country, absolutely controlled by the circumstances which surrounded us and which pressed us forward upon a course of conduct which we could not avoid. I thought then, and think now, that there was but one thing to do. We were engaged in a contest which was, as it has often been described, a contest of life and death, and there was nothing to be done except to fight it out, to fight on, to promote or assist the collision of forces which were then arrayed against each other until some ultimate results should be reached.

"As a member of the minority in this chamber, I gave my vote for those measures of the majority which directly pointed to the use of the force of this government to subjugate the insurrection which raised its head against us.—I was opposed to the political policy of that majority, and have continued to entertain and evince that opposition down to this time in a respectful and proper manner. But upon the question of prosecuting the war to a conclusion, I never had any difficulty; I never had any hesitation."

SUPPLIES.

In accordance with these views Mr. Buckalew *advocated and voted* for the following measures that were to furnish the "*sinews of war.*"

April 14, 1861, bill to meet the deficiency in the war department, $97,504,040; and for the naval service $2,735,500.

April 22, 1861, bill appropriating to the support of the army, $529,323,897 65. This bill was strongly opposed in the House, and it became necessary to order a Committee of Conference. The Senate appointed T. O. Howe, L. M. Morrill and *Charles R. Buckalew*, and the House Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas T. Davis. The difficulty arose mainly from the circumstance that the House thought the Senate's provision for the pay of *colored troops was too liberal.* The report of the Conference Committee, *signed by Mr. Buckalew*, was adopted. It may be found in the *Globe*, page 2,845. Frequently thenceforward, when alluding to this matter, Thaddeus Stevens was accustomed to say some very strong things in praise of the manliness and magnanimity of Senator Buckalew for agreeing to pay so liberally the colored soldiers whom *he* had employed.

May 21, 1861, bill appropriating to different branches of the naval service, $106,192,987 99.

February 17, 1865, bill appropriating to the navy, $121,186,928 95.

February 18, 1865, bill making appropriations for the support of the army, $951,579,527 70.

These five money bills amounted to ($1,127,822,881.30) one billion, four hundred and twenty-seven millions, eight hundred and twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty cents. *Mr. Buckalew advocated and voted for the whole five.* See report of Senate proceedings in the *Congressional Globe* under the dates specified in the bills.

BOUNTIES AND INCREASED PAY TO SOLDIERS.

December 22d, 1863, bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the payment of bounties to soldiers. *This was advocated and voted for by Mr. Buckalew.* During the discussion of the bill, an amendment was offered by a Republican Senator, reducing the bounty from $300 to $100. Mr. Buckalew voted against the amendment. Pending further discussion on the 22d of April, 1864, an amendment was offered by Mr. Hendricks, of Indinna, increasing the pay of soldiers, 50 per cent. This did not pass, though Mr. Buckalew voted for it. May 16, 1864, another amendment was offered and adopted, which increased the pay of soldiers from $13 to $16 per month. *Mr. Buckalew voted for this.* May 17th, 1864, still another amendment was offered to pay the soldiers in gold; and though it was rejected, *Mr. Buckalew voted for it.*

What more could have been done to befriend the soldiers? First he votes for $20,000,000 to pay bounties; then against reducing the bounty from $300 to $100; then to increase the pay of soldiers 50 per cent; then to increase the pay of private soldiers from $13 to $16 per month, and to pay non-commissioned officers $34 per month, and finally to pay the soldiers in gold. The difference between the tax-paying, self-sacrificing patriot, and the army contractors, who fattened upon their hard bargains with, and stealings from the government, was that he put money in the pockets of the soldiers, and they put it in their own.

See Senate proceedings in the *Congressional Globe*, under the dates of the introduction of the aforesaid bill, and its several amendments.

PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

Before Mr. Buckalew's election to the Senate an act passed that body, July 17, 1862, fixing the pay of colored troops at $10 per month, the pay of white soldiers being at that time $13 per month. That law remained in force until 1864. On the 22d of April, 1864, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the army bill relating to certain regiments of colored troops, against which Mr. Buckalew voted for excellent reasons. First, the amendment proposed to increase the pay of white soldiers only *from the date of the passage of the bill*, but to authorize the increased pay to colored soldiers from the beginning of the year, thus making what he regarded as an unjust discrimination.—Secondly, it allowed a compensation to New-England agents who went South to procure the enlistment of colored troops to fill the quotas of the New England States. He thought it was conceding quite enough to those enterprising agents to permit them to stay at home and make money by putting colored soldiers into the army, without paying them a commission on the fighting they were to do by proxy. Thirdly, it provided for increased pay to four colored regiments (two from Massachusetts and two from South Carolina) and left those colored troops who had been equally faithful to their colors, though a shorter time in the service, without increase. These reasons should have been conclusive against the amendment, yet it passed, and Mr. Buckalew voted for the bill, of which it had become a part, rather than give his voice against any measure for the compensation of colored men in the army.

A SLANDER NAILED.

It will be remembered that in 1864 there was a so-called peace conference at Niagara Falls. It is charged against Mr. Buckalew that he participated in its proceedings, and thereby prove d his readiness to entertain proposals from rebel emissaries that were derogatory to the honor and welfare of his country. his charge is purely a lie. The real truth is that he went to Niagara in the performance of a duty enforced upon him by the Senate of the United States. On the 24 of July, 1861, a resolution introduced by Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota passed the Senate, which instructed the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the Indian al ministration of the imperial and colonial authorities in the British North American possessions. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, being members of the Indian committee, were appointed a sub committee to perform this special duty during the recess of Congress. For this purpose solely Mr. Buckalew went to Niagara, Mrs. Buckalew accompanying her husband. While waiting there to be joined by the other two members of the committee, Mr. Holcombe, one of the volunteer rebel peace commission, casually met Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew in the public reception room of the hotel and conversed with them about ten minutes. The only allusion to National affairs during this brief interview was a remark of Mr. Holcombe to the effect that Mr. Lincoln would have difficulty in raising the five hundred thousand troops for which a call had just been issued, to which Mr. Buckalew replied "THE TROOPS WILL BE RAISED." Mr. Buckalew was at Niagara in the discharge of a high official duty. The only confederate he met, or spoke to or had any intercourse with, during the war, was Mr. Holcombe, and the single remark he made to him became the lips of a patriot, and was calculated to discourage the leaders of the rebellion.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

Mr. Buckalew, should he be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, is firmly resolved so to exert the influence of his great office as to eradicate the enormous evil of special legislation; prevent fraud in the conducting of primary, local and general elections; encourage the selection of capable and honest men for the Legislature; induce economy and fidelity in the State administration; and place the Sinking Fund in hands that can be trusted by the people. His own words best define the salutary reforms that would be inaugurated.

"What do we desire to accomplish in our State? Why, for one thing we want the election of State Treasurer taken out of the Legislature."

"Then we expect to obtain in the government of our State, great salutary and necessary reforms with regard to the transaction of business by the Legislature. We expect to have cut off from the Legislature a large amount of jurisdiction which has been productive of evil in the State, and of scandal and reproach. Large masses of private legislation and large branches of jurisdiction with reference to bills, must be cut off hereafter from the action of the Legislative Department of our Government. You can obtain this by two means. First and mainly, by the action of the Constitutional Convention which is to meet in November; but we will secure it also to a great extent by electing proper men to the Legislature, and by electing some men with proper views upon the subject to fill the Executive office. But there is a greater question than all these—the great question of electoral reform. Both your primary and your legal elections are perverted. They are not as they ought to be, free and open encounters between opposing opinions."

"Well, we can reach that evil. With good men in the Legislature, who are not subject to Rings, and a man in the Executive office who will recommend to the Legislature the reforms necessary to purge the ballot, it is possible to overthrow fraud and to secure honest and fair elections generally throughout the Commonwealth."

THE STATE'S GUARANTEE.

This rests upon the universally admitted capacity, and the universally received character of the candidate. Mr. Buckalew has distinguished himself as a student, a lawyer, a State legislator, a foreign minister, and a United States Senator. He is yet in the prime of life, and, of his age, there is scarcely a public man in the country who has had equal experience or has displayed equal capacity, for the management of public affairs.

And what is, if possible, still more important in the present exigencies of the State, this character whether personal or official, is alike conceded by his political friends and opponents to be above suspicion. He has not now, nor has he ever had, "Cliques" and "Rings" about him. He has throughout his long public life stood alone upon the solid basis of of his ability and integrity. He has neither enemies to punish nor friends and dependents to reward. He has received the nomination not because he intrigued for it, or even desired it, but because he was believed to be best entitled to the honor. If elected he will assume the duties of the office untrammelled and independent, and the result will prove that a Governor, either more capable or faithful to the best interests of the Commonwealth, never sat in the chair.


## New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH MILLER, DEC'D.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Miller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Hinderliter, resident in said township. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator, without delay.
JOHN HINDERLITER, Administrator.
sep 27-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN MILLER DEC'D.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Wills of Columbia county to the undersigned residents on the estate of Christian Miller, late of Beaver township, in said county, now deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and all persons who have claims against said estate to make them known to the undersigned.
JOHN HINDERLITER, Administrator.
sep 27-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF SAMUEL MCNEAL DEC'D.
The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of Samuel McNeal deceased will meet the parties interested at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are requested to present them to the Auditor or be forever debarred from coming in for said fund.
E. R. IKELER, Auditor.
sep 27-4w

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE TIMBER LAND.
Jacob S. Evans, Executor of the last will and testament of Abram Young of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale the following tracts of valuable timber land.
First, a tract of timber land situated in Pine township, Columbia county, containing about 70 acres, south of Little Pine creek, chestnut and hemlock, bounded by lands of Elias Mendenhall, John Lockart, Robt. Russel and others, to be sold on the premises
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, noon.
Second, a certain tract of timber land situated in Jackson Township, Columbia county, Pa., containing forty acres and forty-three and eight-tenths perches, well timbered with white pine, white oak and hemlock, bounded by lands of Peter Laubach, Samuel Kitchen, Wilson Kitchen and Jesse Rhone to be sold on the premises
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1872,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Third, a certain tract of land situated in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., containing a hundred and thirteen acres and ninety-four perches with allowance well timbered with white oak, poplar, chestnut and pine, to be sold on the premises
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1872,
at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money payable at the striking down of the property, one-half less the ten per cent. in 6 months thereafter, and the remaining one-half in 1 year from day of sale.
JACOB S. EVANS, Executor.

ALSO,
upon the 9th of October, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., upon the last described premises, Jacob S. Evans will offer for sale, a certain other tract of timberland, situated in Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded by lands of M. B. Patterson, Samuel McHenry, Elisha Evans and Harriet Moyer, containing about 55 acres heavily timbered white pine, white oak, and pitch-pine.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JACOB S. EVANS.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the offices to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.
Therefore, I, AARON SMITH, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1872, (being the second Tuesday in said month), at the several districts within the county, to wit:
Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.
Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.
East Bloom, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.
West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
Borough Berwick at the store of John McAnallen in the borough of Berwick.
Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Weidensaul.
Briarcreek township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbander, in the town of Catawissa.
Catawissa township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich in the town of Rock Hart.
Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.
North Conyngham District at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.
South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kilmer, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.
Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.
Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich in the town of Rock Hart.
Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.
Locust township, at the public house of Ludwig Tidd, in Numedin.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.
Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Hunt, in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.
Montour township, at the house of Wm. Holdingshead.
Main township, at the public house of Abraham K. Sharman.
Roaring Brook township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Drelebach.
Orange township, at the public house of Wm. Unangst.
Pine township, at the Centre School House lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Allness Cole.
Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit in Espy.
At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:
One person for Governor, one person for Auditor General, one person for Judge of the Supreme Court, Three persons for Congressmen-at-Large, twenty-eight persons for Members of Constitutional Convention, at-large, one person for President Judge, one person for Congress, one person for Senator, one person for Representative, three persons for Constitutional Convention, one person for Prothonotary, one person for Register and Recorder, one person for Commissioner, one person for Auditor.
It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.
Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the respective districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being on Friday, the 11th day of October, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.
Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, and produce the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge in such contingency.
The return Judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Columbia, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming and Montour shall meet at the Court House in Danville, in Wyoming co., on Tuesday, October 15th, 1872, to make out the returns for members of Congress from this District.
The return judges of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Lycoming shall meet at the Court House at Williamsport, Lycoming county, on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, to make out the returns for Senator from this district.
The Return Judges of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan, and Wyoming shall meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock, on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, to make out the returns for President Judge of this district.
The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16th, 1868, and reads thus:
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, Member and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough offices voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and any election officer who shall refuse to receive the ticket of any qualified voter of such township or borough, offering such ticket for deposit, or who shall refuse to deposit such ticket when so offered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on any election officer, or officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to do any act or thing required to be done by this act, or who shall do any act or thing contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person in committing any fraud upon the election or election laws of this Commonwealth; and if any person shall fraudulently deposit more than one ticket of any class at any election, or shall fraudulently attempt to do any other act to defeat the right of any other qualified voter at said election, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person in committing any such fraud, or shall be guilty of any other misdemeanor in connection with said election, then such offender, or offenders, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.
If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:
SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, township or precinct, and furnish the same together with the necessary election blanks to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on the day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.
SEC. 4. On the day of the election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce to the most one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least thirty days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly what the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating as the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth and of the United States, that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen thereto, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has not received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if foreign-born, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, or by reason of his residence in this State prior to the time of taking the affidavit between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; and the said affidavits of all persons making such claim to vote, the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be entered on the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at said election.
SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained in the list of persons taxables furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, than he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second if he claims the right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence if the district is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act. Thereupon the person thus challenged to have his name inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereof by putting the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.
In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting ther